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AGRICULTURAL.

VALUABLE COMMUNICATION ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Boston, Aug. 22d, 1837.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—I send you an extract of a letter from James Ronaldson of Philadelphia to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in which he says, "I will take the liberty of submitting to your consideration a practice that may be said is universal in the northern part of Britain in the sowing of wheat; there it was resorted to as a means to prevent the smut in wheat, and it has perfectly answered that purpose.

All seed wheat is treated after one or other of the following modes:

A brine is prepared by putting common salt into water until the brine has strength to float an egg. The wheat, by some farmers is put into this pickle, and the light grains are skimmed off and thrown aside; other farmers put the wheat on the barn floor, and sprinkle the brine over it with a bunch of straw, or a broom, turning the wheat backward and forward until every grain of the wheat is wetted; this is the most expeditious way but is considered somewhat slovenly; the grain is then dried by sifting slacked lime over it, and turning over the mass; it is then sown in the usual way. There is always an anxiety to have all that has been 'pickled' sown on the same day; another process is to employ chamber ley in place of the salt pickle, and the manner of using it is the same as that of the salt brine.

I presume that this last material will be most efficacious when it has had an age sufficient to form volatile alkali.

Permit me to recommend the process to your attention. I advise making the experiment; be assured it can do no ill.

In cases where the sowing of wheat has been delayed until late in the season, whether from necessity, or for the purpose of escaping the depredations of the fly, a portion or all the manure should be spread over the surface of the land after the wheat has been sown: this portion of the manure becomes the nurser and protector of the young plants, whose roots are at that time very tender, and so short that they are acted on by the frost before they have time to reach the ploughed in manure; consequently this ploughed in manure is of no service to them, and they perish from hunger and cold."

If the foregoing is any thing new, or you think it worth publishing for the advantage of Agriculture, please give it a place.

Yours, truly, T. FLETCHER.

SWAMP CULTURE.

Mr Cooke,—Sir—I wish you to insert in the Silk Grower and Agriculturist, a communication of Mr Conant of Jaffrey, relative to swamp culture, published in the N. H. Sentinel in March 1832, and beg leave to submit the following *queries* to the consideration of Mr C.

What is the depth of mud in the swamp, and what are the specific properties of the substratum?

Was it necessary in the outset, to cut it into so small pieces by ditching, and is it still necessary to keep all the ditches open?

Does water continue in the ditches through the season.

Are there many springs in or about the swamp?

What was the variety of timber originally growing upon it?

Mr Conant's views are requested upon the best method, and probable profit of reclaiming the swamps in this section of the country which vary in area from one to five acres, and in depth of mud from one to six feet, with a rocky, impermeable and almost impenetrable substratum; abounding in springs upon the margin, and generally covered with hard wood, mostly ash.

S. WOODWARD, Jr.

Gilsum, April 15th, 1837.

The following is the communication alluded to by Mr Woodward. Answers to Mr W.'s queries will be cheerfully inserted in some future number of this paper, should Mr C. think proper to furnish them.

Mr Editor:—I have been cultivating a piece of meadow or swamp land of about six acres, and have often been inquired of respecting the method of cultivation and expenses; what the crops were, profits, &c. The swamp alluded to when I bought my farm eighteen years ago had been partly cleared and was very wet owing to the small brook that once passed through it being filled up with brush, &c.; it produced some joint grass but principally flags, hard-hack and moss. I first commenced by opening the brook, which drained it and killed all the flags, and nearly all the grass. I then cut a ditch round a piece of about eighty square rods, cut off the stumps and the most prominent bunches of moss, and after it was frozen carted on two hundred and fifty loads of gravel and levelled it, carted on ten loads of fall manure, and in the spring following spread it, sowed on oats and grass seed. I had a good crop of oats, and the following season it was estimated by good judges that we had twentyfive hundred of timothy and clover hay. The next year I encircled about half an acre more with a broad ditch; cut the turf and moss into squares of twenty inches in diameter each, and turned it over with a prong hook, took out all the stumps and roots leaving it level as possible, and carted on two hundred loads of gravel, and eleven of manure. In the spring following sowed oats and grass seed, spreading on seventeen bushels of house ashes. I had a good crop of oats; and the next year one and a half tons of the best timothy hay. The next piece of about half an acre I cultivated in the following manner; after enclosing it with a ditch, began on one side and cut the turf into squares of about twenty inches diameter, piled them out of the way, and dug up the mud eight or ten inches deep, then cut another tier of squares, turned them into the trench dug down as before, laid the mud on to them, in like manner until the piece was completed, taking out all the stumps, roots, &c. The next spring planted it with potatoes, it yielding at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre. After taking off the crop in the fall we leveled the mud, and in the winter carted on about twenty loads of gravel, ten of manure and six of leached ashes. In the spring after spreading all as equal as possible, sowed oats and grass seed. The oats grew very large as did the grass the next season. The method last mentioned, I have made use of in cultivating the remainder of the old or cleared part of the meadow. Of that part covered with wood we measured off one acre, cut a large ditch around it, cut by the roots all the wood and brush, carried off the wood and stumps, burned the brush and carried on sixteen loads of manure: and in the spring following laid out the manure at suitable distances on the top of the swamp; and planted it with potatoes and we raisen three hundred and fifty bushels. After the crop was off we levelled it, taking out all the roots near the top of the swamp, and sledded on ten loads of leached ashes. In the spring following spread them, and sowed on oats and herds grass seed. The oats grew large and lodged down early so that they did not fill, the grass took well, and bids fair for a large crop next season. The remainder of the swamp I have cleared and planted in like manner last season. The expense of ditching, digging up and turning an acre of the old meadow, in the way above described, is about thirty six dollars. The expense of cutting the wood, and brush from the above mentioned acre was twenty dollars.

There was twentytwo cords of wood which paid for clearing. The profit of the potato crop after paying the expenses was twenty dollars. Four acres of this land (which by the way was all there was to grass then) produce the last season at twice cropping as near as could be estimated, sixteen tons of best timothy hay.—Should it be asked if this land will continue to be thus productive, I answer it will not without manuring. It will want a top dressing once in about three years. A mixture of horse manure, loam and ashes I consider the best for the best purpose. Of the different methods I have made use of in cultivating the old part of the swamp, I consider that of digging up or turning the best, as being the cheapest and most productive, it incorporates the manure, gravel and ashes with the mud, causes a fermentation, and produces rapid vegetation. The object of the above description is twofold. First, to answer the inquiry of numerous individuals as stated above, secondly, hoping that it will come under the notice of some gentleman who has been cultivating this kind of land, will be willing to publish the result of his experience, for I am fully of the opinion, this kind of land when known and properly cultivated will be the most profitable we have. JOHN CONANT.

Jaffrey, Jan. 27, 1835.

Remarks on the Agricultural Survey of the State of Massachusetts.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has earned a new and most honorable distinction, by having first of all the confederated states, directed the making an agricultural survey of her territory. The execution of this imporlant public work is entrusted to the Rev. Henry Colman, who is very advantageously known as a farmer, and writer on agriculture.

The people of New England are noted for understanding well their pecuniary interest, and pursuing whatever course tends to promote their profit; and we believe that they never had a better chance to get back fully, and with increase, their "money's worth," than upon the sum that will be expended in this earliest adventure of this kind in our new country. If we did not know it to be as vain as "to call spirits from the vasty deep," we should earnestly recommend to the people and legislature of Virginia, to follow this example of our hard working, frugal, and thrifty sister commonwealth, Massachusetts.

As the first and an essential step towards restoring the health and vigor of a sick man, is for the physician to search out and to learn the nature, the extent, and malignity of his diseases, so is it a necessary preliminary to general or extensive improvement of agriculture throughout a country, to know well its existing condition — including all that is wrong, as well as all that is correct, commendable and profitable. When the British Board of Agriculture was established, the first and most valuable measure undertaken, was the execution of minute and accurate agricultural surveys of every county in Britain, the results of were presented to the public in full reports. This part of the operations of the board, engaged the labors and the talents of perhaps fifty of the best informed scientific agriculturists and practical farmers of Britain; and their reports, though confined mostly to statements of then existing circumstances, contained a more valuable and instructive body of information than ever had before been presented to the farmers of that country, and the world. Before that time, many old and useful practices, of some districts, were scarcely known at the distance of fifty or an hundred miles. Among the earliest fruits of the surveys, and obtained almost immediately, were the first public information of Elkington's theory and mode of vertical draining, and the process of "*warping*," (or adding to the soil of tide lands by retaining and depositing the mud suspended by the water)—the first of which alone, to a country like Britain, was worth the cost of all the county surveys. Parliament even voted a reward of £1000 sterling to Elkington — a rare, if not a singular case of benefits to agriculture being thus acknowledged and rewarded, by any government.

The expense permitted to be incurred for the survey of the state of Massachusetts will probably not exceed what the British government paid for the single county of Yorkshire — and of course the performance of service, and the utility, must be slight and imperfect, compared to what might be available. Still, it must be very beneficial to the improvement of the agriculture of Massachusetts; and such a work would be productive of tenfold profit to Virginia, Maryland, or the Carolinas, (without looking further,) because their natural and as yet almost dormant resources for improvement are very far greater than those of Massachusetts.

But neither this measure, nor any other of the many by which agricultural instruction and improvement and profit might be advanced by government, are to be hoped for in Virginia. We *have hoped*, but now *despair* of any such movements and their results. Rather than pay $10,000 for the benefit and improvement of agricultural interests, the legislature of Virginia would expend $100,000 in the time and cost of speechifying against any measures proposed for that end. Very recently, an extra session was held, which cost nearly $30,000, (and which was not grudged, and has scarcely been complained of,) solely for the purpose of relieving the banks from the penalties which they had incurred, by violating their legal and most solemn and imperative obligation to pay specie for their bills—and to place these institutions, for all future time, beyond all control of any legal or moral obligations, by showing them with what absolute impunity their most solemn and necessary restrictions might be disregarded and contemned. If the question had been to pay as much as this recent expense of extra and iniquitous and destructive legislation, the most undoubted and solid benefits of to agriculture, probably not more than twenty members of the body would have voted for the appropriation ; and in such a case, we incline to believe that ten out of twenty would have been turned out of their places, for that vote, as the next election, by their former friends and constituents belonging to the agricultural interests.—*Farmer's Register.*

LIME ON POTATOES.

We do not recollect to have seen any account of Lime used in the cultivation of potatoes in the mode which we are informed by an acquaintance has come within his observation an experience, and with the most happy results. We hope many of our agricultural friends will test the utility of Lime in this mode the present season, and communicate to us the result for publication. Our friend says :

"I learned on inquiry of a quiet experimenting and scientific man, that he raised Potatoes of the best quality by simply dropping into the hole with the potatoes when he planted them about half a pint of slacked Lime, and never knew the crop to be bad in quality or small in quantity. I tried Lime after his fashion, and had not a few horse laughs from old fashioned potato planters for so doing. Well, 'let them laugh that lose, they who win *will* laugh.' I did win : for where for many years before I had raised Potatoes of the very worst quality, in the old way of manuring,—with the lime dressing alone, I raised Potatoes of the very best kind. My Chenangoes were uniformly dry, sweet and abundant. The results were the same the two past seasons, both on a light sandy loam and on a stiff clayey ground."

Lime, put into the hill manured with Rock Weed, will, it is believed, counteract the bad effects resulting from this kind of manure.—Try it, farmers—believe me, *this* "experiment" will not rob your pockets,—try it.—One *good* potato is worth *two* bad ones, for man or beast.—*Portland Farmer.*

In the last number of the Farmer we gave a brief article on the use of "Lime on Potatoes." We have obtained from the friend who gave us the information contained in that article some further information, which lay before our readers, with the wish that many will test the utility of Lime in the mode there spoken of. He now says,—

"Besides using Lime with Potatoes, I have used it with various garden vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots, peas, beans, squashes, &c. with which, I am satisfied, they yield abundantly. In my hills for squashes I put dirt collected under my sink-spout, they grew (the year before last) remarkably well, and I gathered many, some of which weighed upwards of thirty pounds, and were of a delicious flavor.

"About three years since, I rode in the stage from Portland to Fryeburg, in company with an intelligent young farmer belonging to the latter place, in the month of June. He had an eye for everything that we passed in the line of his profession, and was free in his remarks. In the course of conversation, I observed that lime was considerably used, and with great advantage in some parts of our country on tilled land, and asked him if he had ever used it. He answered that he had only once, the year before, used it; that he had taken up his barn floor and had collected a considerable quantity of manure, which had in it many red worms; that he mixed lime with the manure, thinking to destroy the worms; the corn dressed with this mixture was far superior to any other on his farm, strikingly so; and that he should give it further trial, confident that he should be rewarded for doing it.

"I have known some farmers use it as top dressing for their grass land, but without any visible advantage. My old friend (alluded to in your last) says, so far as his experience has taught, you might as well strew lime over Casco Bay, as strew it on your ground as a top dressing. It must be buried in the soil, to be of any advantage to it."— *Ib.*

THE CROPS.—The York (Pa.) Republican of Wednesday states, that the crops of small grain, which have just been harvested in that county, are plentiful and of good quality. Rye and oats especially are stated to have produced most abundantly, and wheat a full average yield. The mildew has injuriously affected some fields, in low, damp situations; but in general the product has been large, and of excellent quality. The editor also mentions that, in those instances which have come to his knowledge, the experiments made this year with spring wheat, have been highly successful. We take pleasure in giving farther circulation to this fact, and do so, with a purpose of encouraging our agricultural readers to take order for increasing the number of these experiments, next season.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.— A more growing season we do not remember. We have had rather more rain than was necessary, but the crops of every kind promise abundantly. The Wheat and Rye crops are made, all that is wanting for them is dry weather, to harden the grain, and a good harvest-home.— Fruit is abundant,— of apples there is an annual supply. Our market is well stocked with all the vegetables the climate and season affords, and those of the best quality.— *Cinn. Ev. Post.*

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF A SILK GROWER IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—Having visited the establishment of Mr Timothy Smith of Amherst, South Parish, I was delighted with it as a whole, particularly with the location of his humble, unpainted but neat farm house, a short distance from a row of beautiful shade trees in front; then his garden, teeming with an abundance of such vegetables as should always be found on a farmer's table. In this garden were numerous beds of the most approved kind of mulberry seedlings; and then his nursery of white mulberry in hedge rows of five and six years of age, 2400 in number, on about half an acre of ground, affording sufficient food for 150,000 worms, exclusive of his Multicaulis foliage. His cocoonery was next visited, being the upper story of a building in his barn yard, commonly called a *cow house*. On each side of the upper part, were set slitwork posts at suitable distance apart in the row, verging nearer together at the top than at the bottom, so that the bottom shelves might be wider than the top, and prevent the worms falling to the floor. There were six and seven tiers of shelves, made of rough boards on each side, from 36 to 28 inches wide, and one foot apart, on which the worms were fed, and when ready to wind or form cocoons, a small number of straws, 25 to 30, forming a bundle of about half an inch in diameter, cut even at each end, and tied about two inches above the bottom, and then set across the shelves in regular rows, eight or ten inches apart, the tops reaching to the under side of the next shelf, and the straws being spread out, afforded a convenient lodgment for twenty or thirty worms to spin their cocoons in a compact form, on the under side of each shelf, spun so close together, that the floss of one helped another worm to part of a nest, and prevented that great waste of silk into floss, therefore must be a useful and economical improvement, above the old mode of winding cocoons on twine or bushes, more cleanly, less waste, and easily separated from the straws.

The shelves can be put up at a trifling expense in any out building or garret of the house; two expert hands might set up in one day, a sufficient number of shelves to accommodate 200,000 worms. In another building, skirted with multicaulis trees and cuttings, was witnessed the operation of reeling silk from cocoons of this years growth, and were shown a considerable quantity of reeled silk, which would do credit to any country whatever. Mr Smith intends to manufacture his silk into sewings, although the present year is a year of experiments, yet the bounty of this Commonwealth is so liberal as to cover all the expense of gathering the leaves, feeding, reeling, &c. excepting the board of two females—and probably another year the bounty would defray every expense, so that every pound of silk would be a clear profit. Mr Smith has fed about 150,000 worms from his half acre, and is a confirmation of what has been said "that a clear profit of 300 dollars might be taken from an acre set with mulberry." The experiment made and now making, is precisely that which is wanted to encourage our farmers to engage in one of the most lucrative and pleasant branches of husbandry. Those in this vicinity who contemplate immediate engagement in the silk business, would be well paid for the trouble of a visit, while the worms are winding and reeling silk. A VISITER.

Northampton Courier.

THE CROPS.—In every direction, we learn from our exchange papers, from our correspondence, and personal conversations with agriculturists, that the crops of all kinds that have been gathered are abundant in quantity and good in quality. The wheat crop, we think from the best judgment we can form from the materials before us, taken throughout the several States, is a very fair average crop.—There are parts of country, however, where the quantity is not so great as in former years, and for the conclusive reason that less seed was sown. In Maryland, particularly, this is the case; for in addition to the discouraging results of the three preceding years, which of themselves were calculated to deter the cautious from sowing a large quantity, the seed itself was difficult to be obtained, owing te the inferior quality of a large portion of the wheat raised last year. The same remark will hold good as to rye. The crops of oats, in every quarter are unusually heavy, and as greatly increased quantities were seeded, the aggregate raised is very far above that of any former year, which circumstance will exercise an influence to lessen the price. The crops of corn are both large and promising, and we think it fair to infer that this will be the greatest corn year known to our land since its settlement. For in addition to the ground devoted to its culture, much of the wheat grounds were ploughed up early in the spring, and put down in corn—a practice at all times of doubtful policy. Corn too, must from excess of quantity come down in value. The early potatoes have proved most fruitful, and are now selling in our market at just half the price they sold for at this time last year, and we doubt not the signs of the earth, our good friends, the Yankees, who have for so many years supplied this market with a portion of the potatoes consumed by our population, and for nearly fifty miles around for planting, will find themselves at fault should they venture to bring a tithe of their former quantities to this market.—*Balt. Far.*

HOGS.—The Cincinnati Post states that a large contract for hogs to be delivered the coming fall, has been made at $2 50 cents per hundred. As the price of corn always regulates that of pork, a surer index could not be desired than the above fact furnishes, to determine two important points—first, that the corn crops are universally looked upon as promising abundant products—and secondly, that a greatly reduced price will consequently be obtained for the article The demand for it the approaching season, will be materially decreased in the south and in the southwest; for many planters on hearing of the great fall in the the price of cotton, ploughed up portions of their cotton grounds and put them in corn. This will cut off from the corn growers of the western and Atlantic States, some of their nearest and best markets for the time being; but the growing of corn in the cotton regions of our land, can only obtain while the price of the latter article is depressed, as when its market value is at the prices recently maintained, planters would not dream of growing their bread-stuffs.—*Ib.*

TURNIP CULTURE.—As the time is now at hand to either make or ruin your turnip crops, we would respectfully make a few suggestions. As soon as your turnips are fairly out of the ground, take a bushel of powdered lime, one of unslacked ashes, mix them together and sow these in the proportion of two bushels to the acre. If you cannot get both articles, use two bushels of either. In addition to these, four pounds of flour of sulphur to the acre should be evenly spread over your field.

As soon as your turnips begin to bottle, run your harrow lengthwise and crosswise through them; you need not be fearful of injuring them, for although you may drag up a great many, there will be enough left to make a good crop, and there is no one but those who have witnessed the difference in the growth of this plant when thus treated, and when cultivated in the old mode, can form any idea of its extent. When the root of the turnip is as big as a walnut, a second harrowing is of great service. When the leaves cover as much surface of ground as could the human hand, they should be thinned out to about *nine* inches apart, and hoed. Two harrowings and one thinning, and hoeing, if well done, will prove sufficient culture to secure a good crop if the season be favorable.—*Ib.*

Apples make a most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts feed their horses on apples and hay, and I have never seen fatter horses, or more sleek and spirited. Their hair is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr Norton, of Farmington, Conn., has about the finest pair of horses I have seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to the horses at the North as is customary at the South. One thing is worth noticing; horses fed on apples do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one horse.

Apples are most excellent food for beeves. The fattest beef I have seen was made so on sweet apples.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples: if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling, if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn-meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of the milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milch cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold at a fine profit, when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples, and good eating apples, are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs, though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet for hogs.

Dr Church's steam coach, with an omnibus attached, carrying 12 passengers, went from Birmingham to Coventry, on a common road, at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

MANURES.—There is, perhaps, no subject which has been more written about than that of manures. There is nothing of more importance to the farmer than manure, and at the same time there is nothing about which nine-tenths of the farmers in Maine trouble themselves so little as manure. It is a law of nature, that plants or vegetables shall have sustenance, or something which they may take into their systems and convert to an increase of their own substance and strength.

Now it has been found that there are various substances which form this aliment. They may be classed in different manners. Perhaps the most simple but at the same time most general classification is, into Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral. Mixture of these may be called a compost. And perhaps this kind may be the most useful of any, and all things considered, the most easily accumulated. Vegetable matter is abundantly scattered around us, and the gathering it together and putting it into a situation to undergo putrefaction, or as it is called decomposition, is a business which almost every farmer can occasionally attend to, and thus by little and little accumulate a large quantity of valuable matter which he can supply to his crops and increase his produce. One thing which we would strongly recommend to every one who wishes to gather manures of this kind is the immense quantities of Canada Thistles which in too many situations infest the road sides and waste places of our State. If they should be cut down and carried to the compost heap, they would be converted into a useful substance, and a nuisance be removed.

Another substance which can be easily obtained in many places, is the decaying leaves in the woods and swamps. In a dense wood there is a thick covering of these annually deposited, and which may be collected by the boys and *youngsters* in great quantities and converted into manure.

Sods from the road sides and from other situations where they are not needed, may be also collected.

These matters thrown together, and a little quick lime and ashes added, and animal matter, if at hand, soon begin to ferment, and become a homogenous mass, suitable for the nourishment of plants, and a valuable aid to the cultivator. Some farmers have made it a rule to hire a hand a month, whose soul business it should be to collect materials for the manufacture of compost; and have found it an advantageous mode of management.

In addition to the kinds of materials which we have mentioned, we may also suggest *peat* as a subject of consideration.

We have almost inexhaustible quantities of this substance in the State. It is found in almost every bog. It is worth while to examine these bogs in different sections, and to institute some experiments upon the peat when found to test its qualities. We know of some of our readers who are now engaged in experiments of this kind, and we hope to hear from them when they come to definite conclusions upon the subject.—*Maine Far.*

From the American Silk Grower.

MR COOKE,—In your Silk Grower of Feb. 27, 1837, was the following query:—

"*At what stage of its fermenting process should bread be baked to be the most healthy, and afford the most nutriment to those who consume it.*"

This being an important subject to almost every human being in the civilized world—for "bread is the staff of life," I was hoping to see a fair and intelligible explanation upon it from some one, but as no such explanation has yet been offered, I submit the following, with a view to afford perhaps some little information to such as may not have an opportunity to investigate for themselves—and moreover with a hope to arouse to action, the dormant talents of some one *learned* in the science of chemistry, to give all the light needed by the community.

In order to answer this question properly, it seems necessary to consider of what the materials the nutritive parts of bread stuff are composed, and also, what kind of action, or chemical change is produced on the materials by the process of fermentation or '*rising*' as it is called. It is found by chemists that starch constitutes by far the greatest proportion of wheat, rye and corn, while in their natural state; for of 100 of the constituents parts of:—

Wheat flour 68 are starch—about 11 gluten—9 sugar—4 gum and 11 water.

Rye-flour 61 starch—9 1-2 gluten—3 1-2 sugar &c.

Corn 77 starch—3 gluten—1 1-2 sugar; with several other little materials of less consequence.

Now it is a fact well known to chemists that starch is susceptible of spontaneous change, which converts the greatest part of it into sugar, which is an important material in food, and this is done by the first stage of fermentation called the *saccharine* fermentation, and sugar being one of the great principals of animal nutriment, this is the condition in which it should be used "to be the most healthy, and afford the most nutriment." But if we suffer the fermenting process still to go on, after the sugar is fully developed we have another change, for at this period the *vinous* fermentation sets in which converts the sugar into a mateaial altogether different, and which contains no nutriment but is deleterious in its effects—this is *alcohol*. Therefore the most proper time to bake your bread, is when it is raised so as to be most sweet to the taste, for if we let it pass this point, and begin to sour, it loses a portion of its nutritive matter; and though we may neutralize the acid by saleratus, &c., yet we can never restore the nutritious matter that has escaped.

It is better to commence baking before this point has fully arrived, than after it has passed; for in such case the baking process and the action of the stomach may, in some degree, (perhaps not fully) accomplish the necessary work which the rising process has left unfinished. But perhaps some will say they should *like* the alcohol in the bread into which the sugar is converted.

To such we would say, that although the alcohol may be present at the commencement of baking, yet by the heat required to bake it, it is dissipated, and this too together with the nutritive matter before spoken of, is gone forever.

Perhaps our readers will think by this time that this is a long, complicated answer, for so short a question—but we have given it in as brief and plain a manner as its importance and the little opportunity we had to devote to it would permit.

Chesterfield, N. H. W.

PROSPECT FOR FODDER.—Our Farmers have nearly finished haying. It is considerably later in the season than is usual for them to finish this part of their work, but late as it is, many of them began too early, for their grass would have grown much more had they not cut it down. The crop, though very light in many parts, will be on an average what is called a middling one. There is one thing however in our favor which we did not have last year. The frequent showers keep up the freshness of the grass, and those fields which have been cut have started forth again and continue to look green and luxuriant. Last year, at this season, our grass fields looked brown and sear, and many had to fodder their working cattle in September. At present there is a good prospect for a full supply of fall feed, which, if it should be the case, will serve to save fodder and leave enough for a winter's supply. In addition to this, there is a pretty good supply of roots now growing, and the great quantity of straw from the wheat and oats will also serve to eke out the store of hay. It is probable that neat stock will not command a very high price, but probably will not be so low as it was last season. Our farmers must count mouths and make their calculations accordingly.—*Maine Far.*

MORE FOR THE MAINE FARMERS.—Since our last we have been presented with two stalks of rye which measured respectively seven feet and four inches and seven feet and a half in length. They grew on the field of Mr Obed Morgan, of Northfield, who has a few acres that good judges estimate, will yield *forty* bushels to the acre.

We have also received specimens of oats and wheat, from the field of Mr Pliny Severance of this town, which indicate a most luxuriant growth and heavy crop. The oats are five feet and three inches high,—the wheat about five feet. In every direction, the earth is laden with bountiful crops. Some fields were seriously injured by the winter, and the grain is so thin that it is hardly worth gathering: but in general the store houses of the husbandman will be filled to overflowing. The fields are not only well covered with the stalks and heads, but we learn the berry is remarkably full. One gentleman in this town threshed a few shocks the other day, and found it to yield far beyond the ordinary quantity of plump, bright grain. If this holds good throughout the country—and we understand it is so very generally—the abundance will be *more abundant* than it has been anticipated. In addition to this we are happy to learn that the cultivation of wheat has increased very considerably.—In Maine, which last year paid a million of dollars for foreign grain, it is calculated that enough will be raised for domestic consumption, and perhaps some to spare for exportation.—In some towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, from which we have heard, we learn that there is an unusual quantity of land appropriated to wheat and rye. In Shelburne, in this county, we are informed, that more wheat was raised this year than there has been for twenty years before. As it is probable that the causes which have led to this result in these parts of the country, have had a similar effect in other parts, the present harvest will outstrip the most sanguine anticipations of plenty. There will be no need of any body's starving.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

SILK CULTURE IN A "NUT SHELL."—An Italian gentleman in New York who has been familiar with all the details of Silk business in Italy, has published a little pamphlet, giving facts and opinions on this subject. The following paragraph

is designed to show how the business may profitably be connected with agriculture without interfering with the regular industry of the farmer. It is precisely the way it is proposed to introduce it here and render it lucrative in this country—he gives a practical illustration:

"I will take the case of a farmer who owns merely a small house sufficient for the residence of his family, and about ten acres of land. Without the least sacrifice or diminution of the productiveness, if he would merely surround it with a hedge row of Mulberries, planted with judgment and according to the best methods, it is certain that it would cost him to do so only a few dollars of expenditure for the purchase of the trees, but the beauty and value of his farm would be immensely improved. At the end of the third year the trees will have arrived at such a growth as to furnish leaves in considerable abundance.

But suppose that they will produce leaves enough only to feed the silk worms from two ounces of eggs, yet such a number if carefully nurtured would yield at a moderate estimate, one hundred and seventyfive pounds of cocoons, which at twenty cents a pound would give a profit of $63 6-100th. The care of so small a number of worms would not be a great burthen to the farmer. One woman with the assistance of a boy, for the labor of gathering the leaves during five weeks would suffice. Nor would it be requisite to enlarge the house for the accommodation of the worms. The kitchen or sleeping room, if well ventilated, would be sufficient to contain the worms from two ounces of eggs without inconvenience. The fixtures necessary for the accommodation of the worms would be so trifling that their cost can scarcely be calculated, especially as this expense would only be incurred in the first year. From this calculation made on an experiment so limited, it is easy to estimate how profitable it would be for farmers and proprietors of extensive grounds to cultivate the silk worm, where they can have large plantations of Mulberry.—*Hartford Democrat.*

Spring Wheat and Baden Corn.—A gentleman in Washington writes thus to his friend in this city.

"I write to inquire how your spring wheat succeeded. I have had a fine crop in Indiana. My son writes that we shall have 30 bushels an acre, and the quality very fine. The land was *sward* ploughed in 1836, and the wheat harrowed in last May or the close of April. I have 200 bushels on 7 acres.

My *Baden Corn* is doing well. Some stalks have 11 ears on them; many stalks, 5, 6 and 7 ears.

Oats also have done exceedingly well on the prairies; varying from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre, per *estimate*, not being threshed yet."

The gentlemen who favored us with the above extract, in his letter enclosing it, says:

"Mr B—— (a gentleman in Washington who cultivates it in town lots) has 24 ears of corn on two stalks of Baden seed, as I am informed, not having seen it."

[These products each beat the yield of this excellent variety of corn with us. We have a few acres in it, and were delighted in passing through it a few days since to find from 3 to 7 ears on a stalk,—the difference, however, so strikingly in favor of the corn alluded to in these letters above, may be easily accounted for, in the great superiority of the soils in which they have been grown—the prairie lands of Indiana, and the highly manured lots in the vicinity of the capitol, being doubtless much better adapted to urge it forward to excessive yield, than that of ours, which is *new* ground not remarkable for its virgin strength. So far as we are capable of judging, we are of opinion, that the *Baden Corn* is superior to any we have seen grown. Besides its prolific yield of ears, it affords as much if not more, fodder, than any other variety that has yet come under our observation.—*Balt. Far.*

Indian Corn.—The New Haven Herald says:—"We have passed our observation upon the markets of New York and Philadelphia, within a few days. Among other remarkable productions, we noticed several stalks of Indian corn, each of which had seven separate ears upon it, and one had eight. This was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by H. L. Ellsworth, while Indian Commissioner at the "Far West."

We suspect the editor of the New Haven Herald is in error in stating that this was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by Mr H. L. Ellsworth while Indian Commissioner of the "Far West." Our own opinion is, that it is the *Baden corn*, and instead of being procured at the "Far West," was procured by Mr Ellsworth of that excellent old pattern of Maryland Farmers, Thomas N. Baden of Prince George's county, in this state. For the introduction of it to the notice of the agriculturists of our country, Mr Ellsworth deserves great credit, and for one we tender to him our most grateful homage. It was through him we were induced to cultivate it, and judging from present appearances, we are of opinion that there is no other variety of corn that can compare with it, either in yield of grain or fodder.—*Ib.*

Dutton Corn.—On examining some of our ears of Dutton corn on the 17th instant, we were pleased to find the grain perfectly hard, requiring nothing but a little drying to fit them for grinding. The advantage of growing this variety after a year of scarcity can be duly appreciated by agriculturists. From our experience we are justified in believing that two crops could be grown in the same season in part of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the other Southern States.—*Ibid.*

New Weevil.—All the facts that can be recorded in regard to the insect in wheat called grain worm, weevil, &c. which is making depredation on the wheat crop in this country at this time may be of service to the public. This day, (9th of August,) a warm rain is falling, and a neighbor of mine has brought me a head of wheat which has become loaded with the worm. They are crawling out from the husk or chaff of the grain, and were on the beards, and he says he saw great numbers of them on the ground; and in one instance saw an ant carrying one of them off. Another neighbor has a piece of wheat where he had the same crop last year, which is almost wholly spoiled. I forbear making any comments.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1837. *Maine Farmer.*

Explosion of Steam Boilers—a Remedy Proposed.—Dr Whitehead, professor of Chemistry, and formerly of the University of Oxford, has published an interesting and instructive article, in relation to the explosion of steam boilers. He expresses the opinion that the decomposition of steam by the oxydation of the interior iron surface, is actually carried on in the boiler, when the water is kept constantly up to the line it is intended to reach; and that this being the case, every boiler is constantly supplied with a quantity of hydrogen gas, only requiring the presence of atmospheric air to combine and explode. He elucidates the matter further, and then adds the following suggestions with regard to a remedy.

"We obtain from the above reasoning the following highly important proposition, viz: that 'steam boilers, presenting in their interior a surface of iron to the steam and water, are dangerous, and altogether improper for steam navigation.' Every such boiler always must contain a certain volume of explosive gas, produced by the constant generation of hydrogen gas through the action of the iron, and will be in danger of a sudden explosion, to produce which, the following circumstances alone will be sufficient. 1st. That the temperature be raised to a certain point. 2d. That the constant escape of the gasses be checked by the stopping of the engines; or 3d. That the rapidity of the generation of gas exceeds the rapidity of its escape; or 4th. That a volume of atmospheric air be introduced with the water by the feeding pipe, &c.

"Under some one of these circumstances, it is well known that most, I believe all, explosions have taken place. It will also be evident that in such cases the safety valve affords no security whatever, for, whatever quantity of hydrogen gas may be contained in the boiler, it will not of itself raise the safety valve, and at the instant of its combining with atmospheric air, it is too late to raise it, as then it raises boiler and all, that is, it explodes. Again, an explosion may take place at any time when the elastic force of the steam is not great enough to act upon the safety valve.

"The remedy against explosion is happily as simple and as easy as the disease has hitherto proved fatal and frequent; and it is, to coat or cover the whole interior of every *iron steam boiler* with copper, or any other suitable metal or alloy, which will prevent the disengagement of hydrogen gas by the decomposition of steam or water, those metals not having the same high degree of attraction for the oxygen of the water as to produce its decomposition, and the consequent production of hydrogen.

"The above theory receives strong confirmation from the consideration of a very remarkable fact, namely, that on the waters of the seaboard, where the boilers are entirely of copper, explosions are seldom known to happen, or, when they do, may be traced to culpable negligence; whereas, on our interior waters, which are fresh, the boilers are constantly exploding, without any apparent cause. The mystery, however, will cease when we recollect that they are all made of iron.

Importantto Steam Machinery.—It has been discovered in France, by Mr Chaix, that the incrustations on the insides of boilers is totally prevented by mixing clay with the water. The Government has rewarded the discoverer with 20,000 francs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1837.

Boston Farm School.—On the 26th inst. we enjoyed the pleasure of joining a large party of ladies and gentlemen, of Boston, in visiting the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor. We embarked in the steamboat Kingston, at 3 P. M. o'clock, and returned in the evening at seven, in the same pleasant conveyance.

In this short excursion we seemed to combine and to condense in an hour the enjoyments of an age. The beauties of a cool and bright day, the charms of the scenery in the harbor, the handsome happy faces, and respectable and agreeable society which honored the occasion; the Paradise on the Island which art and industry had created, and caused to spring up before our eyes like Arabian fictions realized, were present in one charming assemblage. And the air, the motions and the countenances of the spectators awoke higher and nobler feelings of satisfaction than were ever indicated by "stupid starers and by loud huzzas."

The examination of the young cultivators (one hundred and four in number present,) or pupils of the Farm School, relative to their mental as well as manual pursuits opened new avenues of intellect; and developed resources for the pleasing as well as profitable employments of the human faculties, which are not dreampt of in the jog trot philosophy of some hoary headed hard workers. The pupils of Captain Chandler Superintendent of the Boston School gave evidence that they are little scientific characters, proficients in more useful arts than most who annex A. M. to their names, and can give more information relative to the theory as well as the practice of Agriculture and Horticulture than some lawyers we wot of can tell us about Blackstone or the Revised Statutes. The different kinds of crops, and their relations, the classifications of vegetables into annuals, biennials, deciduous, evergreens, culmiferous, gramineous, herbaceous, ligneous, bulbous, tuberous, &c., were all familiar to these pretty sages. Likewise the different sorts of soils, their mixtures and the crops best adapted to each. It appeared likewise that these little farmers knew as much about the practice as the theory of cultivation. Located in the midst of a farm of 140 acres, and under thorough culture, it is tilled almost altogether by these striplings, whom we should think are nearly, if not quite all under twelve years of age.

We were pleased also to learn that these farming boys were happy in their present vocation and employment; and none of them willing to exchange the field of the tiller for the counter of the merchant, the desk of the clerk, or any other pursuit of either a sedentary or a bustling nature, which those who do not know any better esteem preferable to that of husbandry. This predilection of the Farm School boys, (little men in a state of comparative innocence) of husbandry to all other occupations, would seem to indicate that the cultivation of the earth is not only the primitive occupation of man, but the most pleasant of human pursuits. We also were informed that some of these "swains of the field," could also turn their hands to the shop board, and officiate as *tailors* and *shoemakers*, not only for themselves but for their schoolmates of the farm establishment. In this way, these ingenious striplings by exercising the functions of *Jack at all trades* materially curtail the expenses of the establishment.

The education of the Farm boys is not confined to to the art of tillage and rural economy. Under the direction of Mr. Curtis the boys daily attend the instructions of the school both morning and afternoon. They are there taught the elements of useful knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, and especial attention is paid to their moral and religious culture. The exercises of the boys, on this occasion, in mental arithmetic, geography, the rudiments of astronomy, &c. &c. were honorable to their diligence and capacity, as well as to the assiduity and qualifications of Mr. Curtis.

The following extract from a *Circular*, which has been forwarded to gentlemen, who have been, or we hope may be induced to lend a hand to the good work, ably develops the plan and progress of this most noble charity.

One hundred and eight boys, many of them orphans and children of widows, taken from idleness and profligacy in the streets, are there engaged in farming, gardening, or some useful trade, and acquiring a suitable education. A course of life which led to degradation and often to crime, is exchanged for one of industry, and the enjoyments to which it leads. Instead of criminals they are likely to become useful men, some of them, perhaps, to excel in virtue and intelligence, as they might have done in skill to defraud."

Addresses, happily adapted to the occasion, were made by Gen. Dearborn, Mr Grant, and other gentlemen, and the company separated with gratified feelings and invocations of good will towards this establishment. We understand that a handsome donation to the institution was presented by a gentleman present.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 26, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr French,—a beautiful variety, name lost, the quality inferior. By Mr Abial Cooledge, of West Cambridge,—Fine Gold of summer. By Mr Manning.—Fondante D'Ete; this fruit, Mr Manning observes, has always proved but 2d rate with him. Apple Pear of the County of Essex,—a small, round, ordinary fruit, and distinct from the Pomme Poire of Europe.—Rousselette Hatif of Coxe—a small sweet fruit, valuable for its early maturity, and for its extraordinary productiveness. Blanquette a longue queue, blights a little; this has some times been confounded with the Skinless, which is a distinct and sound fruit.

Apples.—By Mr Vose, President of the Society,—High top Sweeting, Red Juneating, Shropshirevine, Early Harvest; also, William's Favorite, very beautiful and fine. By Mr French,—Early Harvest. By Mr Richards,—a fine collection of fruit, as follows: Lady Haley's Nonsuch, Early Red Streak, a pleasant fruit, Early Bough, Red Juneating, Summer Red Caiville, Curtis' Early Striped, Sopsavine or Shropshirevine, Benoni, William's Favorite, all early. The two last named, and the Early sweet Bough, are decidedly of the finest early kinds. By Mr Manning,—Early Harvest, and Bough Apple, or, as it is sometimes called, Early sweet Bow. This last, as Mr M. observes, is always fine and fair, while the Early Harvest does not bear well, neither is it now so fair.

Plums.—By Mr Downer—Bingham Plum, very large, oblong, white, pale red next the sun, a fine fruit. By Mr Pond,—Royal De Tours, large, black and beautiful, a superior fruit. By Mr Manning,—Purple Gage, or Reine Claude Violette, from an English tree, not ripe. Also, Black Morocco Plum, a middle sized, very sweet and excellent fruit, very early.

From Mr James Brown, of Cambridge,—samples of unripe Filberts.

For the Committee.
WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

We have received a long article under this head, and are sorry that want of room, compels us to abridge it from Mr Walker's manuscript.

From the garden of M. P. Wilder, Esq. by Mr John Donald,—Dahlias: var. Juliet, (superb,) Apollo, (superb,) Glory, Rival Yellow, (fine,) and 25 other very handsome varieties.

S. R. Johnson, Esq.—Dahlias: var. Mrs Wilkinson, Augusta, Duchess of Buccleugh, (superb,) and 9 other varieties. Also, Roses, several sorts.

Messrs Hovey & Co.—Dahlias: var. Beauty of Dulwich, Juliet, Mrs Bradford, and 23 other sorts.

From the Botanic Garden, by Mr W. E. Carter,—Dahlias—Countess of Sutherland, (fine,) do. of Liverpool, Queen of Dahlias, Barrett's Queen Adelaide, and 20 others.

By Mr Wm. Leathe,—Dahlias—several varieties.

"In addition to the above," Mr Walker states, "there was a fine collection of Dahlias from S. Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridgeport, containing new and choice varieties. We cannot give the names of Mr Sweetser's specimens, having mislaid the minutes, but as a whole, they were very fine.

For the Committee.
S. WALKER, Chairman.

Roxbury, Aug. 24, 1837.

A Great Day's Work.—*Mr Fessenden*,—Sir: Mr Robert W. Lougee, who works on the farm of Thomas H. Darling, in Roxbury, dug, assorted, and put into barrels yesterday, one hundred bushels of potatoes, between the hours of 4 1-2 A. M. and 7 1-2 P. M.; milked two cows in the morning, attended his meals as usual, at the house, which is 1-4 of a mile from the potato field! The above is susceptible of proof.

Correspondent.

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The above is a very remarkable sample of industry, agility and adroitness; and better deserves a place in the annals of human achievement, than the victories of Julius Cæsar, or the conquests of Bonaparte. We are told that Mr Lougee received 5 cents per bushel for harvesting potatoes: of course he earned $5 by the above day's work.—*Editor*.

Geological Report.—We have received, by the kindness of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, M. C. from Boston, a document entitled "Report of a Geological Reconnoisance, made in 1835, from the Seat of Government, to the Coteau De Prairie, &c." which we shall read attentively, and place before our readers such notices and reviews of the tract, as we shall think will prove most useful.

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market.—*Wednesday, August* 30, 1837.—Peas and String Beans 20 cts. a peck; Shell beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; Squashes 12½ cents a dozen; Green Corn 12½ cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 12½ to 25 do.; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do.; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Cauliflowers 12½ to 25 cents a head; Celery 6 cents a root; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel; Winter Squashes 5 cents per lb.; Valparaso do. 5 cents; Sweet Potatoes $1,50 bushel.

Fruit.—Apples and Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches $2 to $6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Melons 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cts. to $1,00 per lb. Plums 37 1-2 to 50 cents a box.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements, he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indented till they are twenty one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

☞By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indented out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837. 44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, e.

This book, published by Joseph Breck Co Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 50 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Mepford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 19.

AUGUST, 1837.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind
Sunday,	20	56	76	66	N. E.
Monday,	21	50	78	60	W.E.
Tuesday,	22	52	76	64	S. W.
Wednesday,	23	50	70	56	W.
Thursday,	24	46	74	64	S. W.
Friday,	25	40	70	60	W.
Saturday,	26	48	74	64	W.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

☞All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of $3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. ☞Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20. tf

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27. epistf

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price $1 For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	
No. 1,	"	13 00	
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 20
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel		
southern flat yellow	"	1 02	1 05
white,	"	98	
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	
Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	
hard pressed,	"	19 00	20 00
HONEY,	gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	4	5
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do.	"	25	26
Baltimore city do.	"	26	28
do. dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	22
do. light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	8 50	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 00	25 00
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"		
1st Lambs,	"		
2d do.	"		
3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	"	50	125
BUTTER, (tub)	"	17	22
lump	"	24	27
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1837.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 560 Beef Cattle, 450 Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 440 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not supported, several large lots were sold without weighing, we quote First quality $6 75, a $7 25. Second quality $6 00, a $6 50. Third quality $4 75 a $5 75

Stores.—High prices were asked, and some sales have been effected, we notice a few two year old at $14 a 17. Three year old $19 a $23.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at $24, $28, $23, $37, and $40.

Sheep.—Sales were quick; we notice lots taken at $1 33, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 33, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 12.

Swine.—We notice the sale of one small lot to peddle at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows, a few were retailed shoats at 9 a 10 for sows and 10 a 11 for barrows, old hogs 7 1-4 and 8.

MISCELLANY.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

Now, wife and children, let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay;
'Twas hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope rear'd the sheaf, and peace shall bind it!

Six days I've toiled; and now we meet
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labor, cannot cloy.

Come ye, who form my dear fire side,
My care, my comfort and my pride:
Come now, and let us close the night
In harmless sports and fond delight.

To morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy's increase,
To him who honestly maintains
That course of life which Heav'n ordains!

Of rich and poor, the difference what?
In working or in working not:
Why then on Sunday we're as great
As those who own some vast estate.

For on to-morrow's happy day
We shall work less, perhaps, than they;
And, though no dainties it afford,
What's sweet and clean, will grace our board.

This known, for every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow our knees to Heav'n;
In God's own house our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise!

Such duties will not interfere,
Nor cloud my brow with thought severe;
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk or see a friend.

Sweet the serenity of heart
That public worship does impart!
And sweet the field, or sweet the road,
To him whose conscience is no load!

Thus shall the days as God designed,
Improve my health, unbend my mind;
And Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthen'd week,
Through which, with toil for rest we seek;
And he whose labor well is past,
A joyful Sabbath finds at last!

WHAT IS LIFE?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physic:

"The function by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious yet unanswered question. What is life? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds, and which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious LIFE! that something under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beautous rose-bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle; a fourth an elephant—yea, in the same way out of the rudest materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants and pits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness and strength, or of the gentle woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it—of the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence—of the larynx which by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights, in these and endless other miracles of creation!"

MORNING.—To walk abroad among rural scenery on a fine sunny morning, is to ramble in the temple of the Deity, and witness the creative process; every day, almost every hour, witnesses some change; buds, blossoms, leaves and flowers are woven by unseen hands, painted by invisible artists, and perfumed from the 'vials of odors sweet'—we look on them in the morning with surprise and pleasure, while the first dew and the sunbeams are visiting them. What an admirable and perfect taste must He have who performs all this! There is no noise—no useless display; the Creator there teaches modesty to his creatures. His goodness is also visible—the blossoms soon perish, but their hue and fragrance are the breathings of a benevolent mind.

Look at the multitudes of little heaps of sand that lie in your paths, and suffer your eye to rest for a moment upon the busy and apparently happy insect that brings out his grain of sand. Nothing seems too minute and insufficient for the Almighty to put his hand upon and invest with faculties of intelligence and happiness.—*Bost. Cour.*

SOCIAL AFFECTION.—Society has been so aptly compared to a heap of embers; which when separated, soon languish, darken and expire; but if placed together, glow with a ruddy and intense heat; a just emblem of the strength, happiness, and the security derived from the union of mankind. The savage who never knew the blessings of combination, and he who quits society from apathy or misanthropic spleen, are like the separated embers, dark and useless: they neither give nor receive heat; neither love nor are beloved. To what acts of heroism and virtue, in every age and nation, has not the impetus of affection given rise? To what gloomy misery, despair, and even suicide, has not the desertion led? How often in the busy haunts of men, are all our noblest and gentlest virtues called forth? And how in the bosom of the recluse, do all the soft emotions languish and grow faint?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

REFLECTION is the mother of wisdom. Every real good arises from it. Nothing is truly meritorious without it. For accidents, men are neither accountable nor praiseworthy. A fortunate man is not necessarily a wise one. Yet it often happens that fortune receives the meed that is due to wisdom. A man who reflects, cannot be a villain, because he would then find that his true interests rest in being virtuous.—Reflection avoids evil and provides for the chances of accident. Indeed, a man of reflection can never be unhappy, for reflection prevents imprudence, and places him beyond the reach of fortune.

Any body can talk common sense, but few can talk nonsense well. This may strike the reader as a singular remark, but let us examine it. Common sense conversation on common sense matters, is the gift of every body, with any intellect at all—of any man, not an idiot, or not insane. Every body is ever talking common sense, and so it becomes familiar, just as everybody can talk of religion and politics, who can talk nothing else. But skilful, graceful nonsense, demands education, wit and wisdom. How few can trifle gracefully!

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—A man in creaking boots, who moves about in a slow stately and solemn manner—whether in a dwelling house, a hall of justice, a lecturing room or a church.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of the Isle of Man from 1689 to 1755, was a particularly benevolent man. To supply the poor with clothing, he kept in constant employment at his own house, several tailors and shoemakers.

On one occasion, in giving orders to one of his tailors to make him a cloak, he directed that it should be very plain, having simply a button and a loop to keep it together. "But, my Lord," said the tailor, "what would become of the poor button makers and their families, if every one thought in that way? They would be starved outright." "Do you say so, John?" replied the Bishop, "why then button it *all over*, John."

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